land! Behold what is now going on in the

ways and means committee room at Wash-

ington and answer me whether it does

MR. HAMLIN'S RESPONSE.

Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, assistant secre-

tary of the treasury, responded to the toast

"Our National Administration," and in this

he recounted some of the matters of na-

tional importance that had been accomplished during Mr. Cleveland's term. He

eulogized the President, Senator John M.

Palmer, Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, Sen-

ator John Griffin Carlisle, Secretary of

State Olney and other Democratic leaders.

"It is painful indeed to realize that dur-

ing the late struggle former comrades were opposed to us. But we must not forget

that they are still our brothers, united to

us by bonds growing out of the real under-lying principles of our political faith upon

which they and we agree, and for which in the good old times together we have

fought. Forgetful, therefore, of the past, and mindful only of the future, let us stretch out our hands to them and beg them to turn from the false light—the

will-o'-the-wisp-of Populism and face towards the sacred fires of Democracy

which we have kept burning and share

with us their warm, beneficent glow. In

the present condition of public affairs we

pledge ourselves to render to the new com-

secure needful reforms in our financial

sities of government economically admin-

"But a change, I believe, will soon be at

loins and, dropping wild vagaries born of

unrest and discontent, fight for the prin-

ciples of Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland,

to speak for the State of Kentucky the old

veteran was greeted with cheers. He spoke

saying: "When I send an agent to market

to buy a horse and he brings me back a

jackass, I am not bound to take it. The

Democrats sent delegates to Chicago to

build a Democratic platform and they con-

structed one which bore the earmarks of

Populism, and we did not choose to accept

The far West was represented by John P

Irish, of California, and the assembly, re-

calling his hard work for the gold standard

during the campaign of last fail, greeted

had, he said, built a bridge over which the

Other speakers were Virgil P. Kline, for

charged with messages from the gold De-mocracy of Iowa; T. J. Mahoney, who re-

plied to the toast of "Nebraska;" J. McD. Trimble, who represented Missouri; Daniel

W. Lawler, from Minnesota, and Hugh

in the States from which they had all come

and all made enthusiastic promises of the

future prospects and usefulness of the

OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

William J. Bryan Praises the Popu-

lists of Nebraska.

When Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner

and victory again will be ours.

it nor stand upon it.

Nation passed in safety.

"Let us march forward inspired by the

Mr. Hamlin continued in part as follows:

Warmer and fair.

WHEN first they met one eve, to Eve, said Adam, "Dear Madam I'm Adam; and Madam,"

> quoth Adam, "If you've had 'em talk clothes at prices that prevail around at

THE WHEN

And have embraced the opportunity, as I have to secure up-to-date apparel, then there will be no further occasion for critical comment upon the subject of our dress."

From the foregoing it would seem as though THE WHEN was doing business in the early days, but prices were not any lower than they are now at this

WHEN

For Several Seasons Past

Annually increasing favor has been shown our line of

Woolen Dress Fabrics in **Spring Weaves and Spring Colorings**

Formerly no demand was recognized for Fancy Dress Stuffs between Winterweight Woolens and Summer Wash Goods, but the beauty, style and service ture of that branch of the Democratic taxation should be limited by the necesof fabrics now designated

"Spring Woolens"

Commands a large share of Spring and Summer Dress Goods Business. We show a carefully selected and very complete collection of samples. A large proportion of the goods are in hand, and complete deliveries can be made by February 1st. We control in this territory the leading styles of the largest domestic manufacturers, and import many foreign patterns direct.

MURPHY, HIBBEN&CO

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS, (EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.)

CAPTURED BY A POSSE, AFTER A

LONG, DETERMINED RESISTANCE,

Later Taken from the Officers, Strung

to the Limb of a Tree and the

Body Riddled with Bullets.

SUMTER, S. C., Jan. 8 .- Simon Cooper,

the negro outlaw who yesterday murdered

three members of the Wilson family and a

colored servant, was lynched near here to-

day. Cooper was captured by the sheriff's

posse and was being taken to Sumter, when

the mob decided to hang him. The deputy

sheriff, aided by two men, resisted the

lynchers, but were overpowered. A rope

was thrown over the limb of a tree and as

the man swung upward the body was

pierced by more than 150 bullets. One bul-

let cut the rope and the corpse fell to the

ground, where the coroner found it some

hours later when he went to hold an in-

Cooper was captured about noon in a

o'clock this morning Jake Dargan, colored,

went to the house of W. S. Burkett, a white

neighbor, and said that Cooper was at his

house asleep. Burkett rode to Sumter with

the news and a deputy sheriff with a posse

of nine men immediately left. A woman

and a man were in the house with Cooper.

He sent the woman out and later sent the

man to buy him some ammunition in Cam-

den, giving him a sample shell. The man

rode over to the posse and gave it the shell. Cooper was well armed with Winchesters

and kept up a continuous fire. The house is

sman and on a hill in the open, so that the

posse could not at first come within range

with any degree of safety. Once Cooper

came out of the house with his gun and was

taking aim, when a Mr. McCown fired at

but returned to the house. Cooper's steady

fire kept the crowd under cover for some

was made and the posse closed in. After a

parley Cooper agreed to come out. Several

wounded, however, and as he rolled over

made an attempt to get his hand to its

trousers. In his shirt a razor was found.

loaded revolver. Cooper was drunk, and

after the shot became almost unmanagea-

A search of the cabin revealed a Win-

with cartridges and a number of flasks,

some empty and others filled with whisky.

On a page torn from a blank book was

written "Remember that I killed myself;

there never was a man that could take

'he outlaw was placed in a wagon with Mr.

McKagen, of Sumter, and Mr. Tubeville, of

Florence, and the party started for town.

The crowd of nearly one hundred men fol-

owed. There were mutterings of lynching.

Green swamp was reached, about two miles

from Sumter. Then the mob demanded

Cooper's surrender, the officers were over-

powered and the negro lynched as related.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict that Cooper "came to his death at the hands of

a mob whose members are unknown to the

MONKEY FARM IN FLORIDA.

Jersey Man Cures Their Meat for Epi-

cures and Dyspeptics.

Florda Everglades by W. W. Jacobus, of

portion of the last year to putting the

but the trouble did not culminate until

This was signed "Simon Cooper."

while beneath his trousers' band was

About noon, however, an advance

DANIEL STEWART CO.

-- Manufacturers of -

Art Glass, Beveled Plate Glass And MIRRORS

Big 4 Route SIMON COOPER HANGED

TIME CARD NOV. 1, 1896.

Trains leave Indianapolis Union Station as follows:

Cleveland & Buffalo.	A. M. TRAINS.			P. M. TRAIN		
	04.15		10.35			*6.
New York & Boston.	44.15		10.35			P6.
Columbus	4.15	6.20	10.35	3.25	*4.50	*6.
Dayte a	4.15		10.35		44.50	·6.
Springfield, O		6,20		3.25		
Shelby vitle &	-	10.100				1000
Greensburg	•4.15	7,30	10.50	+2.45	5.30	*6.
Cincinnati	*4.15	7.30	10.50	+2.45		*6.
Addi nal Cincinnati.	3,40					
Louisville	*3.45	*4.15		*4 45		***
Terre Haute &			100			
Mattoon		*30	*11.45	3.50	*11.26	
St. Louis	*****	* 5.30	*11.45	****	*11.20	***
Danville, Ill., &						
Champaign		7.25	*11.45	4.00	•11.15	***
Ricomington &						100
Peoria	****	7.35	*11.45		*11.15	
Lafayette	*12.00	7.19	*11.50	3.50	9.19	***
Chicago	*12.05		*11.50	3.50		***
Marion & Wabash	6.35	*****	11,15	****	-4.30	
Goshen & Elkhart	6,35		II.la	****		***
The state of the s	# 195	#CO.C. 160	2.8 25		Annual Control	

* Indicates Daily.

H. M. BRONSON, Assistant General Passenger Agent.

Muncie & Union City *4.15 10.35 *4.50

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gan to preach it as a doctrine.

ADVOCATES OF THE GOLD STAND-ARD CELEBRATE JACKSON DAY.

Five Hundred Opponents of Bryanism Participate in a Banquet at the Chicago Auditorium.

LETTER FROM MR. CLEVELAND

AND SPEECHES BY HENRY WATTER-SON, CHARLES S. HAMLIN,

Gen. Simon B. Buckner, John P. Irish and Franklin MacVeagh-Celebrations in Other Cities.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8. - Representatives of the gold Democracy of Illinois and other States of the middle West, Northwest and South met at the Auditorium to-night for the purpose of celebrating Jackson day. Fully five hundred men were present, and the banquet was in many respects a notable should steadfastly proclaim and practice affair of its kind. Letters were received the principles of true Democracy. Let us affair of its kind. Letters were received from President Cleveland, Secretary Morton and Senator John M. Palmer, and a large number of Democrats throughout the country sent regrets over the wire or by letter of the inability of the sender to be present in person, and all sent words indicative of the utmost confidence in the fuparty which has declared itself against free chairman, follows:

"My Dear Sir-I regret that official duties their Jackson day banquet on the 8th inst. obscure the meaning of true Democracy of those who are Democrats for the sake of principle and the good of their country | which followed the Chicago convention, cannot fail to be inspiring and useful. On an occasion when the character and achievements of Andrew Jackson are commemorated the old landmarks of Democratic faith should be distinctly pointed out, At such a time it should be impressively taught that Democracy is not disorder: that its regard for popular rights does not mean the care of only a portion of our people; that its loyalty to the Constitution and law does not mean a petulant chailenge of the duty of civic obedience; that its aggressiveness does not mean class hatred and sectional vituperation, and that its success should never mean mere partisan triumph at the sacrifice of principle and patriotism. Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND." The parlors of the hotel were crowded of the reception committee, and for over an hour he was busily engaged in presenting to Henry Watterson, Charles S. Hamlin. General Buckner and John P. Irish the great number of men who pressed forward to greet them. The reception lasted until The decorations were flowers, evergreens and flags, and they were there in profusion. It was over two hours after the banque hall was opened before the menu card had become merely a list of things that once had been, and the toastmaster, Franklin MacVeagh, rose to address the assemblage. Mr. MacVeagh said, in the course of his "No Democrat can be a protecionist and no Democrat can be a Populist. The recklessness and insanity of Populism are paralelied by the heartlessness and the immorality of protection. And Populism and Republicanism both stand for the paternalism and centralization which Democracy abhors.

Mr. Watterson's Address.

As Mr. MacVeagh took his seat Mr. Watterson, who was to address the company on 'The Future of Democracy," rose to his feet. The ringing cheers that greeted him made it impossible for several minutes for the eloquent Kentuckian to proceed with his remarks. He said, in part: "In 1900, unless we can order otherwise,

the issue will be between the forces of ororganizing anarchy. The task which Jefferson set himself was the unification of liberty and order. The task before us is the reconciliation of capital and labor, which are, and of right effect this reconciliation? I think we can; but not by the agency of rampant partycabin five miles from this place. About 2 | ism, blinding good men to the truth; arraying class against class, section against in a state of agitation year in and year out, with the danger of a revolution at the end of every four years. If that be the fate ahead of us, God help free institutions; because, if it be, it is only a question of time when one of the two extremes, drunk with power, or reckless of consequences, will find itself able to repeat the grim story of the ages, losing in a decade of passion and folly the accretions of a century of wisdom and virtue. "I use the terms 'organized capital' and 'organizing anarchy' with advisement and in perfect good faith. They represent not merely the forces back of the present array of forces, but the changes wrought by a century of national development. In him. Cooper immediately dropped his gun and seemed to be hit. He did not shoot. the late campaign the Chicago platform stood for 'organizing anarchy,' the Republican platform for 'ciganized capital.' elected Mr. McKinley be held together? If I thought so I would not be here to-night. I do not think so. On the contrary, I think men posted themselves at the door, and as | that vote will go to pieces if it be not cethe outlaw stepped out he was seized by the | mented by something more cohesive than arms. As he stood facing the crowd a shot | the protective theory of tariff legislation was fired and Cooper dropped with a rifle ball through his cheeks. He was not badly and a Republican fiscal policy, which, to say the best that can be said of it, is yet but a spectre bridegroom at the marriage feast.

"The government of the United States has no right, constitutional or equitable, to levy and collect a dollar of taxation except for its own support; and, whenever the Republican party goes to the country on the negation of this proposition, and chester rifle, two revolvers, a valise filled on that alone, it will go to certain disaster. It was saved in the last election because the issue of the public order and of sound currency stood between the voters and protection, the father of paternalism and the godfather of Populism. If the rich manufacturer can go to Congress and demand legislation in the interest of his business, so can the poor agriculturist; so can the poor mechanic; and it is here where the evils of anarchism took their start and have their fortification. Justice to all is the only common ground for patriotic Americans to stand on; the only possible ground at once high enough and broad enough to draw from each of the two extremes votes enough to compel both

to behave themselves. "For these votes I do not look to the leaders of either extreme. They have a common personal interest. They are joined to their flesh-pots. But back of them are twelve millions of patriotic Americans, who love their country, who want to do right and who will not willingly see free institutions-involved in the money of the people and the integrity of the governmentplace-holders, using every device, appeal-NEW YORY, Jan. 8 .- A successful ing to every passion, that seems to promise To such of those twelve millions of hon-

to get or to keep them office. Brick Church, N. J., who has succeeded in in protected industries, or have grown up under the teaching and influence of proraising a breed of monkeys whose meat, tectionist ideas I would appeal with all when properly dressed, is found to be most | my soul and with all my strength to unpeneficial for epicures and dyspeptics. Mr. | learn the fallacy that has misled them and Andrew Craig, capitalist, of Philadelphia, late, Mr. Clay never dreamed of protection, question of policy to be regulated accord- police or the health department.

ing to the public need until the Republican leaders, being out of sectional and sentimental soap, and in sore straits for an issue, elevated it into a gospel and be-

"It is at war with the genius of Amercan institutions, an assault upon the intelligence and capabilities of American manhood, a perpetual object lesson to every NEW SET OF RULES. agrarian, anarchist and Populist in the

not serve as a warrant for all that crankism has claimed and may claim, tell me how many presidential campaigns, like the penses of the Session, with Proslast, such a scandal in self-interest, such a travesty of free institutions, can surpects of a Deficiency.

ANTI-TRUST MEASURE AND BUILDING AND LOAN BILL.

Compulsory Education-Fornshell Not to Be Trifled With-Tribute to Mr. Nye-Contests in the House.

The House did not convene until it was time for the joint session to listen to the message. After the reading was over the House continued in session until after 1 o'clock, the subjects engrossing its attention being the adoption of a new set of rules and the passage of a bill appropriating money for the expenses of the session. As soon as the Senate retired after the joint ing administration patriotic assistance to session a number of minor resolutions were offered, and then Mr. Nicholson, as thoughts of Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland, Carlisle, Palmer and Russell. We have chairman of the committee on rules, appointed the day before, arose and read his

The new rules are calculated to strengthhand. Let every Democrat gird up his n praise of the defection from the party adoption. The only change of large ima mere majority it requires a two-thirds majority to overthrow the decision of the chair. Another rule, aimed at the lobbyists who are in the habit of calling members him with cheers. He responded to the toast, "Our President," and briefly lauded the conduct of the gold Democracy, which Ohio: Washington Irving Babb, who was it was a bill appropriating for the expenses It was passed without objec-Ryan, from Wisconsin. All these speakers tion under suspension of the rules. The told of the condition of the gold Democracy amount appropriated was \$100,000, which is about \$5,000 short of the necessities of the session. Until two years ago the amount appropriated was \$105,000, but in 1895 the Republicans endeavored to hold the expenses down to \$100,000, the result being a defficiency of \$3,000 or \$4 000. Either the San-

until next Monday morning. The session then will be short, as the inauguration ceremony occurs that day. On Tuesday morn-

OMAHA, Jan. 8 .- The assaual banquet of the Jackson Club of this city was held at the Paxton Hotel this evening. The banquet was really an ovation to William J. Bryan, with a few speeches to other Democrats to add variety to the occasion When the distinguished guest of the evening rose to address the people present his reception was to the highest degree enthusiastic. He paid a tribute to the Populists as being the pioneers in the movement for governmental reforms and complimented the Republicans who left their party and voted the Democratic ticket. He expressed pleasure over the result of the election in this State, but did not attribute the result to the fact that Nebraska was his home, but rather to the fact that there was such complete harmony among all the forces which made up the fusion here. He saw in it a lesson for other States, and said that when they had the same amount of education on the principal subjects in the Democratic platform as Nebraska had had and the same perfect harmony among the people supporting those questions victory would come to their party in the Nation.

The President Criticised. PITTSBURG, Jan. 8 .- George W. Skinner, expected orator of the occasion to-night, when the Randall Club commemorated holding a commission from Grover Cleve- and the county commissioners are authorought to be, convertible terms. Can we land, he rapped the President in a manner ized to issue bonds up to 2 per cent. of the cases before justices of the peace. Judithat was liberally applauded. In the course of Mr. Skinner's speech he predicted that Mr. Bryan would be the next President. "If the politicians do not nominate him the people will," he said. Mr. Skinner then continued: "While I will say nothing more against the President, to whose favor I owe the office of pension agent, I will say that Mr. Cleveland has misinterpreted the feeling in the minds of the masses of the Democratic party. The trouble with too many Democratic leaders is that they were reared in a bad atmosphere. The fault with New York Democrats is that they were brought up too near Wall street." The remarks created a profound sensation, and there was a moment for recovery from shock before applause broke out.

Another Letter from Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 .- Jackson's day was celebrated here by a well-attended ban-Jackson Democratic Association of District of Columbia. Letters of regret were read from a large number of prominent Democrats, including W. J. Bryan. The latter said, in part: "We have reason to commemorate the virtues of the hero of New Orleans. His courageous defense of the rights of the people against the assaults of consolidated capital made him the idol of his party and the remembrance of his achievements should inspire the Democrats of this generation to renewed devotion to a government of the people, by the people and for the people

ATE POISONED MEAT.

of ultimate success.

Twelve People Made III, Five of Whom Are in a Serious Condition.

His final triumph in a struggle similar to

that in which the Democracy was engaged

this year gives us encouragement and hope

CHICAGO, Jan. 8 .- Two persons are at covered, and four children are still confined to the house, while their parents were able to get about to-day. The twelve men, women and children were taken violently ill Wednesday from eating fresh pork and sausage. Physicians have been in constant seeing all but two of their patients recover. wrecked by a body of place-seekers and The friends of the family claim it was poisoned meat that caused their illness. while the butcher who sold the meat says ing are the names of the victims: Joseph Bromstedt, condition serious, but slight ter-in-law of Bromstedt, slight hope of recovery; Louis Bromstedt, may recover; Bromstedt, may recover; Mrs. Martha Bromstedt, condition serious, All Jacobus and his partners in the enterprise, to revise their position before it be too of the following will recover: Henry Roth, Mr. and Mrs. D. Holdman, Mary Holdman, Pa., and Captain Rew and R. G. Schultz, except as a temporary expedient to foster Amelia Holdman, Annie Holdman and of Punta Rusa, Fla., have devoted a large cur infant industries. Nobody, down to this Sophia Holdman. Besides the above, it is present political epoch, ever thought of her- | said that at least four more families have monkey farm in a paying condition, and alding protection as a fixed tenet of party been affected in the same way, but their forming the Twenty-sixth circuit into two are now about to market a large output of faith. It was always regarded as a simple cases have not been reported to either circuits. Jay county taking the name of

HOUSE BEGINS ITS LABORS UNDER A

Sum of \$100,000 Appropriated for Ex-

IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED Leich, is for the benefit of auditors alone

work ahead to do. Let us maintain the principles of the Indianapolis platform. Let us insist in the future as in the past that

ate will have to amend the bill passed yesterday or there will be another deficiency.

ing Speaker Pettit will announce his committees and the House will begin its regular SENATE HARD AT WORK.

Two Bills Passed-B. and L. and Anti-

Trust Bills Introduced. The Senate started to doing business yesterday just as though it were the business end of the Assembly. It has frequently and did business until 11, during which time it went through one miscellaneous roll call ter twenty-two bills were introduced and two were passed, among those introduced being a general building and loan law, by Senator Newby. The two bills passed were to enable the completion of the courthouses of Jasper and Allen counties. That for Allen country was introduced by Senator Ellison, and so framed as to apply to that county alone. The contract has already tax valuation of the county. Senator Ellison asked that on account of the urgency of the case the bill be passed under suspension of the rules, and while there was objection from various members on general principles, they finally agreed to let it go through, and it was passed. When the roll call reached Senator Phares he had an exactly similar bill for the Jasper county courthouse at Rensselaer, where the county commissioners have to raise about \$25,000 to complete a courthouse costing \$105,000. The Senate having passed Senator Ellison's bill could not well refuse Senator Phares a similar courtesy, and his bill was also passed. BUILDING AND LOAN BILL.

The most important measure among the bills introduced was a building and loan measure by Senator Newby, which goes on the calendar as Senate bill No. 22. The bill ure over which there was such a long and hard fight at the last session, and which was finally beaten in the Senate. It also prevent the transfer of funds under guise of loans from one series to another, or from a "No. 1" to a "No. 2." Briefly stated, the features of the bill are these I. All initiation fees, withdrawal fees, fines, etc., must be put to the account of 2. Prepaid and paid-up stock are made subject to taxation. 3. The expense fund is abolished, and the expenses are made payable from the profits and ilmited to 6 per cent, of the installment, In many associations they are said to run as high as 12% per cent. 4. The association may create a sinking fund of no mere than 2 per cent, of the net profits until it reaches as much as 10 per

5. The transfer or loan of funds from one series to another is prohibited. This was suggested by a case where the managers of an association loaned \$187,000 from one series which was solvent and paying out to another which was bankrupt, 6. Depositors are entitled to 6 per cent, ipon all stock over one year old, the interest to be computed after six months from the initiation. Upon withdrawal a member is entitled to the face value of his stock less the penalties that have been

cent. of the capital, in order to meet losses.

nish to the auditor of state a complete report of its condition, together with an temized statement of all expenses. This is a sworn statement and a copy of it must be mailed to every stockholder. 8. Examination by the auditor of state is required, and when an association is found to be insolvent the auditor is authorized to bring receivership proceedings in the Circuit Court. 9. The penalty for nonpayment of current stock is limited to 10 per cent, and can be

The bill was referred to the judiciary committee, of which Senator Newby is to be the head. Three bills were introduced for the rearrangement of judicial circuits. One of these, by Senator Hubbell, provided for cutting Lagrange county off the Thirtyfourth circuit and adding it to the Thirtyfifth, thus making a separate circuit of Elkhart county and throwing Lagrange, Steuben and De Kalb into one circuit. One introduced by Senator La Foliette provides for splitting Adams and Jay counties, now

the Fifty-eighth circuit. Senator O'Brien

imposed but once.

introduced one to split up the Thirty-sixth circuit, composed of Tipton and Howard counties, giving Howard county the name of the Fifty-eighth circuit. All these were

referred to the committee on the organization of courts.

FEE AND SALARY BILLS.

pose of straightening out the fault in the

Two shills were introduced for the pur-

fee and salary law requiring auditors and treasurers to make up their salaries from their fees. Both had riders on them. One, Sections 126 and 129 of the law so as to cure this trouble. One rider comes in a paragraph which fixes salaries in Martin county thus: Clerk, \$1,600; auditor, \$1,700.50; recorder, \$1,100; treasurer, \$1,400; sheriff, \$1,600. The other bill, introduced by Senator and seeks to cure the difficulty in another way. It provides that auditors shall tax the following costs, all of which shall go to the county treasury: For copies of record, 10 cents per hundred words; for making affidavit. 25 cents: for issuing licenses, \$1; for recording bonds, 50 cents; for permit for storage room, \$1; for making certificate of tax sale, 50 cents; for recording certificate of tax sale, 50 cents; for deed on sale of school fund lands, \$1; for taking acknowledgement, 25 cents; for school fund mortgage, \$1; for making tax fees, \$1.25; for subpoena, 25 cents; for entry and transfer of lands for taxation, 10 cents for each tract; for recording town plat, \$1, and cents additional for each lot over twentyfive lots. The point comes in in the last paragraph which allows the auditor 1 per cent, commission on the school fund loans. The bill does not state that this is to go to the treasury. The measure was pre-pared by Auditor Louis H. Legier, of Van-

derburg county. Senator O'Brien introduced a bill placing the appointment of the custodian and engineer of the Statehouse in the hands of a board of control composed of the Gover-nor and the secretary and auditor of state. Senator Gostlin introduced a bill providing that when the road indebtedness of a township exceeds the road fund and the esti- presided, and the usual formality of mated receipts from road tax for one year the trustees may levy an additional road tax, not exceeding 1 per cent., after presenting to the County Commissioners a detailed statement of the matter. MORE IMPORTANT BILLS.

The Senate held a session of an hour in en the hands of the speaker and hold in the afternoon, devoted almost entirely to governor, and read the usually long messistered; let us reform our financial system. check to some extent the large and bois- the introduction of bills, and three meas- age from manuscript. Nearly every point most interesting of these was an anti-trust | cratic side, and occasionally the applause and one Democrat, Mr. Bowers. It met | bill by Senator Shiveley, which is printed in | was general, but his eloquence on the sub-Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, but the full in another column. Senator Schneck | ject of recognizing Cuba was rather coldly Republican members met at 2 and agreed introduced the same compulsory education received. The hand-clapping was not sufbill that had been before the last session, ficient to have been regarded an encore in which is modeled after the most approved | the theater. compulsory education laws of other States. The subject is given added interest by the vigorous recommendation for such a law made by the Governor in his message, Senthe establishment of a board of pharmacy | recommendations that might be classed as and the regulation of the drug trade. Senator Hubbell introduced a set of resolu-

tions in which the United States senators are instructed to use their influence in securing the reappointment of ex-soldiers who have lost their places during the last administration. The resolutions were adopt- the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents; made against them was that they should be made in the form of a joint resolution. Senators Shiveley, Bozeman, Sweeney and Shea presented bills changing the time for | salary be increased to \$7,500 a year. holding court in their respective judicial districts. In each case the rules were suspended by a unanimous vote and the bill put upon its passage at once. The vote on the passage of the bills was also unanimous At 3 o'clock Senator O'Brien moved that when the Senate adjourned it should do so until Monday at 10 o'clock. The motion was carried, and immediately after Senator

O'Brien moved to adjourn. The motion was carried unanimously. List of Senate Bills.

The following is a list of bills introduced, with their authors and references to committees

holding court in the Fifty-seventh circuit. Organization of courts. S. B. 2-By Bobilya: Providing that the standard half-bushel shall be used in the S. B. 3-By Bozeman: Fixing the terms of court for the Eleventh circuit. Organi-S. B. 4-By Colett: Providing for publication and bidding in letting contracts for

repair of bridges. County and township ture and surrender of fugitives from other States. Judiciary. S. B. 6-By Ellison: To permit county

S. B. 7-By Gostlin: Providing for levy of additional road tax under certain con- proved. ditions. County and township business. S. B. 8-By Hogate: Fixing penalty for attempting to assist a prisoner to escape. and salary law. Fees and salaries. S. B. 10-By Houghton: Regulating the

S. B. 11-By Houghton: Amending the S. B. 12-By Houghton: Requiring trains and the re-enactment of the old law proto whistle at all crossings. Railroads S. B. 13-By Hubbell: Amending the street-railway incorporation laws so that they may acquire and dispose of real es- of a railroad ticket to any point in the tate for park purposes. Cities and towns. S. B. 14-By Hubbell: Defining the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth judicial circuits. Oragnization of courts. S. B. 15-By Johnston; Enabling either side to demand a jury in misdemeanor

S. B. 16-By La Follette: To define the

Twenty-sixth and Fifty-eighth judicial circuits. Organization of courts. S. B. 17-By Liech: To amend the and salary law. Fees and salaries. S. B. 18-By O'Brien: To define the Thir-Organization of courts. S. B. 19-By O'Brien: Concerning partition ferces. County and township affairs. S. B. 20-By O'Brien: Creating a board of control for public buildings. Judiciary. S. B. 21-By Phares: Authorizing county Passed under suspension of the rules. and loan associations. Judiciary. S. B. 23-By Schneck: To provide for an act concerning the education of chil-

S. B. 24-By Wood: To ammend section an act to establish soldiers' home. Benevolent institutions. S. B. 25-By Holler: Bill for an act repealing Section 90 of an act concerning taxation. Township affairs. S. B. 26-By Holler: Concerning taxation votion to duty. The Governor says that of real estate incumbered by mortgage. a full accounting has been made to the gen-

pharmacy. Health. S. B. 28-By Shiveley: To divide the State into circuits for judicial purposes and fixing the time of holding courts. Organization of courts. S. B. 29-By Shiveley: To define trusts and conspiracies against trade. Judiciary. S. B. 30-By Campbell: To amend an act

S. B. 27-By Holler: Providing for estab-

concerning organization and perpetuity of voluntary associations. Organization of S. B. 31-By Hogate: Concerning the probating of wills. Judiciary. S. B. 32-By Schneck: Concerning appointment of public examiners. County and township affairs.

S. B. 33-By Sweeney: Fixing terms of Passed under suspension of the rules. S. B. 34-By Shea: Fixing terms of court in the Sixth judicial district. Passed under suspension of the rule.

TRIBUTE TO MR. NYE. Retiring Lieutenant Governor Presented with a Purse of Gold. After the joint session yesterday a very

7. Each association must, by July 15, furpretty little ceremony occurred in the Sen- past years, than may the representatives of ate when the members presented Lieuten- Indiana. The Constitution vests the legis ant Governor Nye with \$50 in gold as a lative branch of the government with great testimonial to his fairness and kindliness. power, and consequently imposes grave and Senator La Follette made the presentation | weighty responsibilities upon the members speech, and did it right handsomely. He of the General Assembly. Upon your labors

side over this body, I have a few remarks people, you should well know their conhim better than some who are in the Senate for the first time. Notwithstanding of the manner in which the deliberations of the Senate have been conducted by him. We have all found him fair and impartial in the performance of public duties. While, composed of a majority not particularly in sympathy with the senator, yet during all that time the differences that we had po-

READ BY EXECUTIVE FOR FIRST

TIME IN RECENT YEARS.

introduced by Senator Houghton, amends | Favors Compulsory Education, Anti-Trust Law and Adoption of Build-

ing and Loan Measure.

GOVERNOR'S SALARY

SENTIMENTAL PARAGRAPH ON THE CUBAN SITUATION.

Board of Health Gets a Knock-Would Abolish State Geologist-Plea for Intermediate Prison.

Governor Matthews surprised the General Assembly not a little yesterday morning by delivering his annual message in person, and thus giving it in the nature of an address. Both houses met in joint session at 11 o'clock in the hall of the House of Representatives, and the lobbies and galleries were packed. Lieutenant Governor Nyo dispatching a joint committee to the Governor was gone through with. When he plause, which was renewed when he appeared upon the speaker's stand. He was introduced very briefly by the lieutenant

were not looked for by the people or the members of the Legislature, and some that were naturally expected. The not exactly expected are that the Legislature pass a resolution calling upon the State's representatives in Congress to do all in their power looking to the recognition of that the office of the state geologist be arolished; that the Live Stock Commission be abolished, and that the Governor's

He speaks in high terms of the financial management of all the benevolent institutions during the last two years, but uses some very harsh language in regard to what he terms the partisan boards of the penal institutions. He does not say in so many words that there should be no centennial exposition as contemplated in the resolution of the last General Assembly, but he gives his reasons for believing that the expense would be too great, if the exposition should be sufficiently broad and comprehensive, and says that no exposition

S. B. 1-By Bethel: To fix the time of or a small scale should be considered. Considerable space is devoted to an argument for a compulsory education law. He shows that if it is to the interest of the measurement of wheat. Cities and towns. | taxpayers to pay a general tax that all may be educated, it is their right to demand that all be educated. The message of President Cleveland is quoted to show that the only hope for relief from trusts is in State legislation and it is urged that some atten-S. B. 5-By Early: Concerning the cap- tion be given to an anti-trust law. The report of the commission that examined the building and loan association laws is comone's to issue courthouse bonds. | mended to the Legislature and the recommendations of the commission are ap-

Among other recommendations are the fellowing: For an intermediate prison to which all persons convicted for the first S. B. 9-By Houghton: To amend the fee time and young prisoners should be sent; for the separation of the Reformatory for widening of roadways running on sectional Girls and the Woman's Prison; for the repeal of the law that provides for the return of released prisoners to their homes viding for the payment to the released man of a small sum of money and the providing State; for the continuance of the Chickamauga Commission that it may complete its work; for the continuance of aid to the Board of Agriculture and to the State Horfor the Indiana commissioners to the Tennessee centennial; for an increase in the salary of the fish commissioner or the abolifee | tion of the office; for a pure food law, and for a commission to revise the laws relating ty-sixth and Fifty-eighth judicial circuits, to municipal corporations, township trus-

tees, insurance, etc. The Governor rejects the recommendation of the Board of Health contained in the board's annual report. He says of the plan outlined by the board for an entirely new organization to do the work now done by S. B. 22-By Newby: Regulating building the board: "Practical labors and investigations will be of more value to the public than theoretical fancies and chimerical teachings of newly established bygie

The National Guard is found to be in fine condition and the members and officers receive considerable praise for their deeral government by the quartermaster genlishment and regulating of a board of eral for the first time in thirty years, and that a full discharge is expected from the War Department in a short time. The message in full follows:

THE STATE'S FINANCES.

A Moderate Reduction in Tax Levy-Debt and Taxables. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of

Representatives-For the last time it becomes my duty to welcome you to your halls of legislation, and to discharge an obligation imposed upon me by the Conourt in the Fifty-seventh judicial district. stitution of the State by rendering in part an account of my stewardship of the high office which a generous people confided to my keeping, and to make such suggestions and recommendations as may be deemed

The representatives of no State can come its advancement and achievements in the and your acts largely depend the general "In view of the fact that we are ap- happiness, welfare and prosperity of our proaching the time when Lieutenant Gov- people. Coming as you do direct from the to make. Some of us who have sat in de- dition and necessities, and, keeping solely beration under his presidency before know in view the public welfare, you should at no time lose sight of the importance of the

during the former term, the Senate was but will determine the expenses of government which they must bear. The widespread business depression throughout the entire country, enforcing individual re trenchment and curtailment of expen